FACTS ON FILE
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WORLD AFFAIRS

NORTH AFRICA

Tunisia Gets Independence

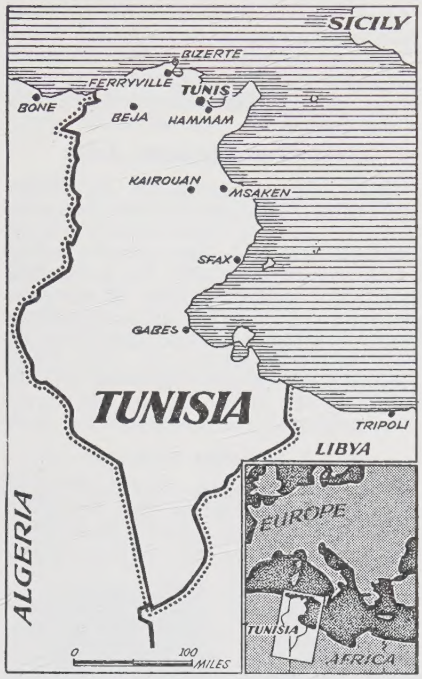
A protocol recognizing Tunisia as "independent & sovereign" but pledging its "interdependence" with France was signed Mar. 20 in Paris by French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau & Tunisian Premier Tahar ben Ammar.

The agreement was similar to one recently signed with French Morocco [see p. 78E2]. It was reached Mar. 17 in Paris when Pineau & Habib Bourguiba, pres. of the Tunisian Neodestour (Nationalist) Party, settled a 2-week deadlock between French & Tunisian negotiators over future handling of Tunisian military & foreign affairs. The French had refused to abandon all influence in those spheres on grounds that they must have safeguards against the arming of Algerian rebels from Libya via Tunisia.

The protocol signed Mar. 20 said: France "solemnly recognizes the independence of Tunisia," and the treaty of 1881 making Tunisia a French protectorate "can no longer govern French-Tunisian relations"; provisions of the French-Tunisian convention of June 1955 contradicting "the new status of Tunisia, an independent & sovereign state, will be modified or abrogated"; Tunisia would "exercise its responsibilities" in "foreign affairs, security & defense" and establish a Tunisian national army; France & Tunisia would "define or complete the ways & means of an interdependence freely brought about between the 2 countries, by organizing their cooperation in the fields in which their interests are common, particularly in the matter of defense & foreign affairs." [See p. 78F3]

Disorders Precede Accord

A crowd of French Tunisians opposed to French withdrawal from the country raided the U.S. Consulate General & Info. Service library in Tunis Mar. 9 in a demonstration against alleged American Govt. sympathy with Tunisian nationalists. France formally apologized to the U.S. Mar. 10 for the riot, in which $20,000 damage was inflicted on the American offices. [See Vol. XV, p. 177G3]



Wide World

Map shows Tunisia, former protectorate now free but "interdependent" with France, and relation to other countries in Mediterranean area (inset).

French military authorities in Tunis reported Mar. 16 that acts of terrorism by followers of Salah ben Youssef, exiled Nationalist opposed to the moderate policy of Neodestour leaders, were increasing in southern Tunisia, apparently with the aid of Algerian rebels. Ben Youssef had urged Tunisians to boycott elections of a Tunisian constituent assembly to be held Mar. 25. [See p. 78G3]

French Act on Algerian Revolt

The French Natl. Assembly approved by 455-76 Mar. 13 a program offered by Premier Guy Mollet for "courageously & severely reestablishing order & simultaneously putting into effect the necessary reforms" in Algeria.

(48 Poujadists & other extreme Conservatives voted against Mollet. Communists, who advocated recognition of Algerian "nationality," voted for Mollet's program—apparently to avoid a break with his Socialist Party & keep alive their hopes for a Communist-Socialist popular front now advocated by the Soviet CP.) [See p. 74A3]

The French Govt. announced Mar. 15 that one of its 4 Army divisions in Germany would be transferred to Algeria, and plans for the transfer of another were announced Mar. 17. (The shifting of troops would leave 2 skeletonized French divisions assigned to NATO forces in Germany.) Robert Lacoste, French Min. Residing in Algeria, had recommended in the Natl. Assembly Mar. 8 that France take all necessary steps to stamp out rebel acts of violence, which had not abated in areas near Algeria, Oran, Bone & Constantine since Mollet's recent offer of amnesty [see p. 78C3]. Lacoste returned from Paris to Algiers Mar. 18 with authorization from the French Cabt. to exercise emergency powers in dealing with rebellion. He banned demonstrations by either European or Moslem Algerians, outlined plans to (a) revise Army administration so that guerrilla bands could be attacked swiftly when they appeared and (b) have the Algerian coastline patrolled by the French Navy.

The French reported at least 107 rebels trapped & killed by paratroops, planes & mechanized troops near Lafayette (150 mi. east of Algiers) Mar. 16. The French Army reported desertions by 114 Algerian troops in Rabat (Fr. Morocco) Mar. 12 & by 75 Algerians stationed with the Army in eastern Algeria Mar. 12.

U.S. Envoy Upholds France

U.S. Amb.-to-France C. Douglas Dillon, addressing the French Diplomatic

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

Tunisia received independence under close alliance to France; Mollet won French Natl. Assembly test on Algerian policy; U.S. indorsed French attempts to crush rebellion, negotiate new status for Algeria peacefully.

British leaders defended exiling of Makarios, policy of negotiating on Cyprus after terrorism ceased.

U.S. asked UN Security Council study of Palestine crisis.

Died: Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie.

United States

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress for $4.67 billion foreign aid program next year, authority to make long-range aid commitments.

Senate passed farm bill containing soil-bank plan & flexible supports but including features opposed by Eisenhower Admin.

Kefauver defeated Stevenson in Minn. Dem. Presidential Primary.

Westinghouse strike settled.

Died: radio-TV star Fred Allen, novelist Louis Bromfield.

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Press Assn. in Paris, Mar. 20, issued this statement on French policy on Algeria (indorsed by the State Dept.):

France "has proposed a liberal program, the basic element of which is a search for new arrangements for the continued coexistence of the French & Moslem communities . . . to be freely arrived at by discussion between the chosen leaders of the Moslem community and the representatives of France & the French community in Algeria. The French Govt. has solemnly promised free elections for the purpose of choosing these leaders. . . . Elections cannot take place while disorder reigns." Americans "fervently hope that peace & order will come soon to the Algerian countryside so that progress can be made toward the liberal solution sought by the French Govt. My countrymen have always been shocked by blind acts of terrorism," which never would have "the support of my Govt. or of any segment of [U.S.] public opinion. . . . The U.S. stands solidly behind France in her search for a liberal & equitable solution of the problems in Algeria."

Dillon denied that the U.S. hoped to replace France in control of North Africa, as had been suggested recently by French Forgn. Min. Pineau, and said the U.S. Govt. had hesitated to comment publicly on the "internal French problem" of Algeria. He said his statement would help the French distinguish between "friends & allies who support her in her search for liberal & fair solutions" and "foes [presumably meaning Russia & Egypt] . . . who have sought to destroy every possibility of a continuing relationship between France & the [North African] Moslem community."

French officials & the press & many Algerian French leaders applauded Dillon's statement. It was denounced by Messali Hadj, Algerian nationalist leader confined to "enforced residence" in Angouleme, France. [See Vol. XV, p. 325C3]

Pineau, Nasser Discuss Rebels

French Forgn. Min. Pineau, who met with Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser in Cairo Mar. 14, said afterward that Nasser assured him no French North African commandos has been trained in Egyptian camps "for several months" and that Egypt was willing to help "reach a peaceful solution of the North African question based on the aspirations of the people of North Africa for full independence." Pineau said the French had been able to negotiate with "responsible" Moslem leaders in Tunisia & Morocco but had "no one to talk to except the terrorists" in Algeria. He added, "We shall not bow to terrorists because . . . 1,200,000 foreigners in Algeria would be at the mercy of the Moslem rebels if we gave in to them." [See p. 78D3]

Moroccans Order Cease-Fire

Ahmed Balafrej, Moroccan Istiqal Party secy. gen., said in Tangier Mar. 14 that Moroccan "resistance" guerrillas had been ordered to stop fighting the French. [See p. 78E2]

CYPRUS

Eden Defends Drive Vs. EOKA

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden defended his Govt.'s policies on Cyprus & the deportation of Archbishop Makarios for supporting terrorism [see p. 81B1] in a debate in the House of Commons Mar. 14. Eden won a 317-251 vote of confidence after the defeat, by 317-252, of a Labor Party motion of censure. He & other Govt. spokesmen indicated that Britain would negotiate on past offers of self-government to Cypriots, but only after anti-British terrorism on the island ceased.

Says Cyprus Essential Base

Eden told Commons in his statement Mar. 14 that British commitments to allies & interests in the Middle East required "the sure & unfettered use of Cyprus" as a British base. "The welfare & lives of our people depend on Cyprus as a protective guard & staging post to take care of their interests—above all, oil," Eden said. "This is not imperialism. It should be the plain duty of any Govt. & we intend to discharge it."

Link Makarios to Terror

Eden told Commons that the failure of talks with Makarios [see p. 75D2] & his subsequent exile* came after "all we asked for was a declaration against the use of violence and we did not get it." Colonial Secy. Alan T. Lennox-Boyd, in debate Mar. 14, linked Makarios with the terrorist campaign for self-rule.

MAKARIOS

Renew Offer

Eden & Lennox-Boyd told Laborite critics Mar. 14 that, once order had been restored to Cyprus, offers made in a Govt. White Paper providing for Cypriot self-rule & Turkish minority rights under a constitution would remain open. [See Vol. XV, p. 295A-B3; XIV, 252A3]

Rebuke U.S., Greece

Critical American comments on Britain's Cyprus policies Mar. 12-13 [see p. 82A-F1] were referred to by Eden Mar. 14 when he said of a statement by Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis that the U.S. had saved Greece from communism: "It was the British Govt. & British forces which [in 1944-45] . . . delivered Greece . . . at the cost of British dead & wounded from . . . the certainty of Communist rule." (State Min. Sir Anthony Nutting told U.S. Amb.-to-Britain Winthrop W. Aldrich Mar. 14 of the British Govt.'s displeasure at U.S. Amb.-to-Greece Cavendish W. Cannon's remarks about Cyprus Mar. 13.) [See p. 82C1]

Bevan Leads Laborite Critics

Leftwing Laborite MP Aneurin Bevan, who led in criticizing the Govt. in Commons Mar. 14, said Eden's regime had displayed "truculent nostalgia" in colonial policy, had mistakenly exiled Makarios when agreement was near & had failed to make clear offers of sovereignty to the Cypriots. [See p. 62E1]

(Laborite ex-Prime Min. Earl Attlee said in his maiden speech in the House of Lords Mar. 15: "The rebels of the past generally tend, sooner or later, to be the Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth." Attlee attributed the U.S. attitude on the Cypriot problem to "a rather outdated anti-colonialism.") [See p. 40F3]

Canterbury Offers Cyprus Plan

Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, warned in the House of Lords Mar. 15 that much foreign opinion viewed Makarios' exile as "sacrilege." Fisher proposed a 3-pt. plan for peace on Cyprus: the drafting of a Cypriot constitution & a definite schedule for putting it into effect; joint British-Greek-Turkish appeals to Cypriots for public order; a promise that Makarios' exile would be ended when calm was restored on Cyprus. [See p. 81G3; Vol. XV, 361C2]

Harding Demands Terror End

Cyprus Governor Field Marshal Sir John Harding said in Nicosia Mar. 18 that Britain would not reopen negotiations on Cypriot self-rule or the return of Makarios until after terrorism had been crushed. He said that "long & patient negotiations" with Makarios convinced him the archbishop would accept nothing but "virtual control of the island [and] . . . as evidence accumulated, it became clear to me that the archbishop was so deeply committed to cooperation with the EOKA that he could not condemn violence." [See p. 81C1, G2]

Orthodox Churches Score Exile

The Cyprus Ethnarchy of the Orthodox church warned Mar. 19 that Makarios' exile had "destroyed, or at least postponed until his return, the only existing chance for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus question." [See p. 82C2]

Russian Orthodox Patriarch Alexei of Moscow sent Green Orthodox Archbishop Spyridon a message Mar. 20 of sympathy over recent "grevious events" on Cyprus. [See p. 81G3]

Anti-British Attacks Continue

Anti-British terrorism & unrest on Cyprus Mar. 14-19† was marked by

* Makarios was landed at Mahé, Sychelles Is., Mar. 14. [See p. 81F1]

† Mar. 19 figures for casualties in Cyprus since the union-with-Greece campaign began in Apr. 1955: 18 British soldiers, 8 British police, 24 British & Cypriot civilians killed; 107 soldiers, 29 police, 85 civilians wounded. [See p. 75A3]

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the killing of 2 Britons & 6 Cypriots and the wounding of 10 other Britons & 19 Cypriots. Additional injuries resulted from clashes Mar. 19-20 between ethnic Greek & ethnic Turk Cypriots.

Anti-British incidents —

A British police sergeant was killed by terrorist gunfire Mar. 14 in the center of Nicosia (Cypriot capital) while he patrolled with a Turkish Cypriot policeman, who also was wounded. British forces sealed off the center of the city in an attempt to track the assassin. After 400 families ignored an appeal for information on the slaying, the British expelled 10 families (60 persons) from their homes & closed 18 shops in the area on orders of Gov. Harding.

A Cypriot boy, 7, was killed Mar. 14 in Larnaca when a British soldier fired one shot into a Cypriot mob that stoned 2 Army trucks. After an unsuccessful attempt to have the boy buried at night, the British banned a church funeral but permitted burial Mar. 15 while troops patrolled the curfewed city.

2 Cypriots were shot dead Mar. 14 in a coffee house in Dhora by 3 masked men who shouted "Death to traitors!" as they fired. In Nicosia Mar. 15: the wife & child of a British soldier were injured when a bomb was thrown into their home; a British soldier was wounded near Army hq.; 2 cyclists (one captured later) fired on, but missed, 2 British security policemen.

In the most severe attack on British forces during the past year of terrorist incidents, a band of suspected right-wing activist EOKA men [see p. 81C1] ambushed a motorized patrol Mar. 17 near Khandria & wounded 5 British commandos. One terrorist, identified as a local farmer, was killed. Khandria & 6 other mountain towns in the ambush area were placed under 24-hour curfew. The bombing of a British Army truck Mar. 17 in Lapithos resulted in the death of one soldier, injuries to 2 others. British authorities fined the village (pop. 3,000) £700 ($19,600) for the incident & earlier disorders.

A Cypriot insurance agent, believed to have been suspected of collaboration with the British, was shot dead Mar. 18 in a Kythrea church by 4 masked men who entered as he chanted the service. (In a raid on Kythrea in February, the British had produced a masked informer who scanned the village males.) Near Limassol Mar. 18, a Turkish Cypriot was killed & another wounded when they reportedly behaved threateningly while British troops conducted a search for hidden weapons.

Greek, Turk Groups Clash

17 Cypriots were injured in riots Mar. 19 in Vasilia, where Greek Cypriot townsmen returned from a religious festival & attacked the village's Turkish quarter, stoned its residents & attempted to fire several houses. British forces broke up the riot, said to have been the first major outbreak between the 2 Cypriot ethnic groups in several years. Vasilia was placed under curfew.

Turkish Cypriots realiated for the Vasilia incident by stoning Greek Cypriot stores in Nicosia Mar. 20 until Dr. Fazul Kutchuk, 45, physician & chairman of the "Cyprus is Turkish" party on the island, persuaded them to end the demonstration. Kutchuk told a rally in the Turkish quarter of Nicosia that Turkey would occupy Cyprus if the British left. He told foreign newsmen in Nicosia Mar. 20 that he would protest to the UN, Britain & Turkey against Greek Cypriots' "barbarity" in Vasilios but was trying not to inflame Turk Cypriots to prevent "a terrible civil war" from breaking out on the island immediately. [See p. 81G2]

Turkey Threatens Intervention

Turkish UN delegate Selim Sarper said in Washington Mar. 20 that Turkey would be "very greatly tempted" to intervene by force to prevent "unsatisfactory" solution of the Cyprus dispute by giving Greece or Greek Cypriots control of the island's Govt. [See Vol. XV, p. 311G3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Ask UN Act on Palestine

The U.S. Mar. 20 asked Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain, UN Security Council president during March, to call an "urgent & early" Council meeting to discuss Arab-Israeli tension. The American note to Dixon said border violations were recurring at a dangerous rate" and "the buildup of armed forces on either side of the armistice demarcations lines" raised doubt whether Israel & its Arab foes were "fully complying with . . . armistice agreements." The U.S. asked that the Council discuss compliance in Palestine with armistice terms & resolutions on their observance passed by the Council the past year.

(Reports from UN Hq. in New York Mar. 20 said the U.S., Britain & France were prepared to ask that UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld be sent on a fact-finding mission to Palestine. The 3 Western powers also were said to have discussed plans for possible military action to maintain present boundaries of Mid-Eastern states.) [See p. 25B1]

(Pres. Eisenhower said at his news conference Mar. 14: U.S. interests in the Middle East were "very gravely jeopardized" and he had been "working long hours lately," consulting "the best brains of people that represent both sides," in an effort to devise a settlement of the crisis in Palestine. He also asserted that "I never said, and I am sure the Secy. of State [John Foster Dulles] has never said that we [the U.S.] would not furnish arms to Israel. We are hoping for a better solution.") [See p. 28D3]

Says Arms Ban Means War

Israeli Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion predicted in a speech in Tel Aviv Mar. 18 that Arab states would attack Israel "within the next few months" unless Israel received substantial amounts of defensive weapons. He said Britain & the U.S. "still refuse to give Israel the defensive arms she requires." (Canadian Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent announced Mar. 16 that a slight easing of tension in the Middle East in recent days had prompted the Canadian Govt. to permit shipment of 25-lb. cannon ammunition, electronic equipment & Sherman tank parts to Israel. France announced Mar. 20 it would sell Israel 12 Mystere IV supersonic jet fighter planes in "a matter of days.") [See pp. 75C2, 43G3]

Egyptian Prime Min. Gamal Abdel Nasser told a group of U.S. press & radio men in Cairo Mar. 15 that Egypt had no intention of resuming warfare with Israel because it would upset his Govt.'s plans to "raise the standard of living of the (Egyptian) people." [See p. 82D2, C3]

Incidents Continue

Israel told the UN Security Council in a letter Mar. 14 that Egyptian troops were committing "frequent & brazen" attacks along the Israeli frontier in the Gaza area. Israel & Egypt each accused the other of a cross-border raid Mar. 15, and Israel reported 7 clashes allegedly provoked by Egyptian patrols Mar. 16-17. [See p. 82C3]

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U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, en route home from the SEATO Forgn. Ministers Conf. in Karachi [see p. 83A1], visited Formosa Mar. 16, Korea Mar. 17 & Tokyo Mar. 18. He talked with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in Taipei Mar. 16 about application of the U.S.-Natl. Chinese mutual defense treaty & ways of dealing with Communist aims [see pp. 50D2, 26G1]. Dulles conferred in Seoul with ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee Mar. 17 and issued a message to North Koreans (broadcast over the U.S.-UN radio in Tokyo Mar. 18) that "peaceful liberation of North Korea from the Communist oppressors & the unity of all Korea" remained the "firm goal of the American nation." [See Vol. XV, p. 270E3] Dulles discussed U.S.-Japanese relations with Premier Ichiro Hatoyama & Forgn. Min. Mamoru Shigemitsu in Tokyo Mar. 18. He also conferred in Tokyo Mar. 18 with U.S. diplomats stationed in 12 Asian countries on means of checking Soviet influence in the Far East. [See Vol. XV, pp. 287D2, 66D2] . . . **European Coal & Steel Community's** Common Assembly, meeting in Brussels, endorsed Mar. 16 proposals for a treaty to integrate the economy of the 6-nation ECSC area (France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg). The recommendation was made to the ECSC Council of Mins. [See Vol. XV, 191G3] . . . **Russia's** payment of $724,947.68 damages for the shooting down of a U.S. Navy Neptune plane June 22, 1955 over the Bering Sea was announced by the U.S. State Dept. Mar. 19. (The Intl. Court of Justice in The Hague reported Mar. 15 that the USSR & Czechoslovakia had refused to let it rule on U.S. claims of $1,620,-295 for a B-29 downed by the Russians off Japan Oct. 7, 1952, and $271,384 for a U.S. fighter plane downed by Czechs near the German frontier Mar. 10, 1953.) [See Vol. XV, p. 231G1]

THE PRESIDENT

Requests Foreign Aid Funds

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress in a special message Mar. 19 to authorize $4,672,475,000 for military and economic aid in fiscal 1957 and to appropriate $4,859,975,000 for aid authorizations actually used. He had requested $3½ billion for the current year; Congress had granted $2.7 billion. [See p. 19C2]

The new appropriations would cover unused authorizations from previous years plus part of the newly-requested authority, but they would not all be paid out during fiscal 1957 since many deliveries would not be made until later years.

The President requested "authority . . . to make [economic aid] commitments up to 10 years in length to assist less dveloped countries in long-term projects." Such aid, he said, "would not exceed an aggregate of $100 million in any year" [see p. 66C1]. He also urged "that the maximum degree of flexibility be authorized" for transfer of economic aid funds to be used anywhere as the President found need.

$2.9 Billion for Defense

Mr. Eisenhower requested $2.925 billion in military aid appropriations for fiscal 1957. This compared with $1¼ billion requested and $1.07 billion made available by Congress for the current fiscal year. [See Vol. XV, p. 257D2]

(Mr. Eisenhower told Congress he was making a higher military aid request because lower requests the previous 2 years had cut unexpended balances in the pipeline by $2½ billion, leaving $3 billion.) [See p. 19D2]

About $530 million was for use by the Defense Dept. to help allies develop "an even more effective defense based on an improved & better coordinated early warning & communications system and utilizing advanced weapons systems, including missiles." Initially, $195 million was included for NATO countries. The balance of the advanced weapons was to be distributed "on the basis of later judgment as to their most effective employment worldwide."

$1.64 billion of the military aid was for countries in Asia, the Middle East & Africa for "various mutual defense pacts, including SEATO."

The President asked for a $100 million non-military fund for the Middle East & Africa, for an additional $100 million for his fund for Asian economic development and for another $100 million for his flexible economic aid fund. His requests included $157½ million for technical (Point 4) aid and $5,950,000 for foreign atomic reactor projects.

Soviet Objectives Cited

Mr. Eisenhower told Congress that the foreign aid program "today . . . remains as indispensable to the security of every American citizen & to the building of an enduring peace as on the day it began 9 years ago." Its sole objective was "peace with justice." He said that to obtain this objective, the U.S. must be willing to make "sacrifices" that might mean "foregoing some domestic expenditure . . . postponement of desirable projects here in this country."

"The new turns & developments of Soviet policy" were "significent testimony to the success of our Mutual Security programs," the President said. "Aggression through force appears to have been put aside at least temporarily, and the Communists are now making trade approaches to many nations of the free world."

He added: "Had we any reason to believe that the Soviet leaders had abandoned their sinister objectives and now shared our own high purpose of helping other nations to develop freedom & independence, we would welcome the new Soviet program. . . . Its danger . . . lies in the traditional Soviet objectives & in the entanglements to which acceptance of their offers may lead. . . . The vast Soviet military establishment has not been scrapped. . . . The Soviets & their Communist allies are increasing the strength & effectiveness of their armed forces. . . . There is nothing here to warrant a slackening of our efforts to strengthen the common defense of the free world. . . . We must . . . assume that Soviet expansionism has merely taken on a somewhat different guise and that its fundamental objective is still to disrupt and, in the end, to dominate the free nations." [See pp. 82D3-83A2]

Boosts Nixon's Candidacy

Pres. Eisenhower, asked to comment on the heavy write-in vote for Vice Pres. Nixon in the N.H. primary [see p. 86D1], said: "Apparently there are lots of people in New Hampshire that agree with what I have told you about Dick Nixon. . . . Anyone who attempts to drive a wedge of any kind between Dick Nixon & me is—has just as much chance as if he tried to drive it between my brother & me. . . . I am very happy that Dick Nixon is my friend. I am very happy to have him as an associate in government. I would be happy to be on any political ticket in which I was a candidate with him." [See p. 83C-F3]

Other Presidential News

The White House Mar. 20 announced the retirement of Amb.-to-Afghanistan Angus Ward, 62 [see Vol. XII, p. 200K-L]. Amb.-to-Ecuador Sheldon T. Mills was designated to replace him in Afghanistan. . . . The White House announced Mar. 20 that Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru would visit Pres. Eisenhower in July. The White House had revealed Mar. 14 that State Secy. John Foster Dulles had extended the President's invitation to Nehru during Dulles' current Far East tour [see p. 91E3]. Evangelist Billy Graham reported to Mr. Eisenhower Mar. 20 on his recent world tour and then said he had advised the President to visit India in the interests of peace. [See Vol. XV, p. 419E3]

CONGRESS

Senate Votes Farm Bill

The Senate, by a 93-2 vote Mar. 19, approved a controversial omnibus farm bill (S3183) providing for establishment of the Eisenhower Admin.'s soil bank program and retention of the Admin.'s flexible price support plan. Although the 41 amendments added during 8 days of voting included provisions that Admin. supporters charged would make the Eisenhower farm program unworkable, only Republican Sens. Prescott Bush (Conn.) & Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.) voted against final passage. [See p. 54B1]

The measure, which provided about $2.7 billion in new aid for farmers, was to go to joint conference to iron out differences with a bill (HR12), passed by the House May 5, 1955 [see Vol. XV, p. 160E2], that would restore 90%-of-parity price supports on corn, wheat, cotton, rice & peanuts.

Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.), the Admin.'s floor manager for the bill, charged after passage Mar. 19 that it had been "warped & emasculated beyond any resemblance" to the President's proposals and would "demoralize our farm economy." Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) predicted Mar. 20 that Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson would recommend a veto unless the bill was amended in conference.

$1.2 Billion for Soil Bank

The Senate bill provided $1.2 billion ($275 million more than the Admin. requested) to operate the soil bank program, under which the farmers would receive Govt. subsidies for taking surplus-producing acreage out of production. By a 48-68 vote (36 R. & 12 D. vs. 37 D. & 9 R.), the Senate Mar. 19 approved an amendment offered by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D., Fla.) under which farmers would be required to participate in the soil bank program in order to qualify for price supports.

The Senate, by 78-11 vote (43 R. & 35 D. vs. 10 D. & Senate GOP leader Knowland) Mar. 12, limited annual Govt. payments under the soil bank program to $25,000 to any farm and annual price support loans to $100,000. The ceilings were proposed by Sens. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) & Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.).

(A 2-yr. extension of the school milk program was added to the bill by an 89-9 vote Mar. 14. A provision to exempt surplus farm exports from the cargo preference statute was dropped from the bill by a 57-23 vote Mar. 16. The statute required at least 50% of Govt. products sent overseas to be carried in U.S. merchant ships.) [See p. 54F1]

Flexible Price Props Kept

The Admin.'s flexible price support program was upheld by 54-41* Mar. 8 on the first day of voting on amendments to the Senate farm bill. The vote, on an amendment by Sen. Clin-

* All members of the Senate were present & voting for the first time since the Jan. 27, 1936 vote overriding the veteran's bonus veto.

ton P. Anderson (D., N.M.), eliminated a Democratic provision to restore 90%-of-parity price supports on corn, cotton & rice for the 1956 & 1957 crop years.

3 cotton-state Senators who normally backed high price supports—Sens. James O. Eastland (Miss.), John C. Stennis (Miss.) & Carl Hayden (Ariz.)—switched sides and backed the Admin. on this amendment. (Rep. Wayne L. Hays [D., O.] told the House Mar. 8 that it should impeach Agri. Secy. Benson if—as had been reported—he had offered to make a deal with 3 Democratic Senators by promising to try to raise cotton price supports if they voted against restoring mandatory 90% supports. Hays refused to name the 3 Senators.)

The Senate vote on the issue:

For flexible supports. 41 Repubs.—Aiken (Vt.), Allott (Colo.), Barrett (Wyo.), Beall (Md.), Bender (O.), Bennett (Utah), Bricker (O.), Bridges (N.H.), Bush (Conn.), Butler (Md.), Capehart (Ind.), Carlson (Kan.), Case (N.J.), Cotton (N.H.), Curtis (Neb.), Dirksen (Ill.), Duff (Pa.), Dworshak (Ida.), Flanders (Vt.), Goldwater (Ariz.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Hruska (Neb.), Ives (N.Y.), Jenner (Ind.), Knowland (Calif.), Kuchel (Calif.), Malone (Nev.), Martin (Ia.), Martin (Pa.), Milliken (Colo.), Payne (Me.), Potter (Mich.), Purtell (Conn.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Schoeppel (Kan.), Smith (Me.), Smith (N.J.), Watkins (Utah), Welker (Ida.), Wiley (Wis.), Williams (Del.), **13 Dems.**—Anderson (N.M.), Bible (Nev.), Byrd (Va.), Eastland (Miss.), Frear (Del.), Green (R.I.), Hayden (Ariz.), Holland (Fla.), Kennedy (Mass.), Pastore (R.I.), Robertson (Va.), Smathers (Fla.), Stennis (Miss.).

For 90% supports. 35 Dems.—Barkley (Ky.), Chavez (N.M.), Clements (Ky.), Daniel (Tex.), Douglas (Ill.), Ellender (La.), Ervin (N.D.), Fulbright (Ark.), George (Ga.), Gore (Tenn.), Hennings (Mo.), Hill (Ala.), Humphrey (Minn.), Jackson (Wash.), Johnson (Tex.), Johnston (S.C.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Kerr (Okla.), Lehman (N.Y.), Long (La.), Magnuson (Wash.), Mansfield (Mont.), McClellan (Ark.), McNamara (Mich.), Monroney (Okla.), Morse (Ore.) Murray (Mont.), Neely (W. Va.), Neuberger (Ore.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Russell (Ga.), Scott (N.C.), Sparkman (Ala.), Symington Mo.), Thurmond (S.C.). **6 Repubs.**—Case (S.D.), Langer (N.D.), McCarthy (Wis.), Mundt (S.D.), Thye (Minn.), Young (N.D.).

In a 2d test upholding the flexible support program, Vice Pres. Nixon Mar. 9 broke a 45-45 tie by casting a vote in favor of an amendment by Aiken to drop from the farm bill a Democratic proposal to restore rigid 90% supports on millable wheat during the current crop year.

The tie vote: 34 R. & 11 D. for flexible wheat price supports; 34 D. & 11 R. for 90% supports. Most Senators voted as they had done on the Mar. 8 corn-cotton-rice amendment. The changes: Switched from pro-flexible to pro-rigid supports—Green (D.); Repubs. Allott, Carlson, Curtis, Hruska, Schoeppel, Wiley. Nit recorded as voting—Dems. Byrd, McClellan, Neely; Repubs. McCarthy, Millikin. [See p. 54F1]

100% Wheat Props Adopted

In its first break with the Admin.'s flexible support program, the Senate Mar. 13 voted by 54-39 to set up a 2-price wheat program that could give farmers 100% of parity for wheat used in the U.S. as human food —more than half of the total wheat crop.

The 100% support plan, proposed in an amendment by Sen. Frank Carlson (R., Kan.), would take effect in 1957 if accepted this summer by a 2/3 vote of wheat growers and approved by the Agriculture Secy. Under the plan, the Agriculture Secy. would announce each July 1 the following market year's domestic food quota. Farmers would get certificates based on this quota and worth the difference between the market price & 100% of parity. Wheat for livestock feed or export would be sold at market prices, but the Agriculture Secy. would be authorized to support it at levels that would keep it from depressing prices of other feed grains. [See p. 13D2, C-D3]

Wheat-state Senators backing the amendment charged that Agri. Secy. Benson, allegedly "lobbying" for flexible supports (a charge he denied), was making "deals" to aid corn & cotton growers if corn- & cotton-state Senators voted for his program.

Immediately after the 100% wheat support vote, Russell (D., Ga.) offered a similar program for cotton but was defeated, 57-33. He urged 100% supports for domestically-used cotton but sale of export cotton at market prices.

The vote on the wheat plan:

For 100% supports. 37 Dems.—Barkley, Bible, Chavez, Clements, Daniel, Douglas, Ellender, Ervin, Frear, Fulbright, George, Hayden, Hennings, Hill, Humphrey, Jackson, Johnson, Johnston, Kerr, Lehman, Long, Magnuson, Mansfield, McClellan, McNamara, Monroney, Morse, Murray, Neely, Neuberger, O'Mahoney, Russell, Scott, Sparkman, Stennis, Symington, Thurmond. **17 Repubs.**—Allott, Barrett, Beall, Carlson, Case (S.D.), Curtis, Dworshak, Hruska, Langer, McCarthy, Millikin, Mundt, Schoeppel, Thye, Welker, Wiley, Young.

Against. 29 Repubs.—Aiken, Bender, Bennett, Bricker, Bush, Butler, Capehart, Case (N.J.), Cotton, Dirksen, Duff, Flanders, Goldwater, Hickenlooper, Ives, Jenner, Knowland, Kuchel, Malone, Martin (Ia.), Martin (Pa.), Payne, Potter, Purtell, Saltonstall, Smith (Me.), Smith (N.J.), Watkins, Williams. **10 Dems.**—Anderson, Byrd, Eastland, Gore, Green, Holland, Kennedy, Pastore, Robertson, Smathers.

The vote on the cotton plan:

For 100% supports—27 D. & 6 R. Against—38 R. & 19 D. Senators who switched from pro-100% supports for wheat to against 100% supports for cotton: 10 Dems.—Douglas, Ellender, Ervin, Frear, Hayden, Humphrey, Johnston, Lehman, Monroney, Scott; 9 Repubs.—Allott, Beall, Dworshak, Hruska, McCarthy, Mundt, Schoeppel, Thye, Wiley. Only Smathers (D.), switched from against 100% supports for wheat to for 100% for cotton. Not recorded as voting: Murray (D.), Millikin (R), Welker (R.).

Dual Parity, Set-Aside Plans

A proposal to cut corn, wheat, cotton & peanut price supports by dropping the dual parity formula from the Senate farm bill was rejected by a 45-44 vote (35 D. & 10 R. vs. 35 R. & 9 D.) Mar. 15. Retention of the dual formula was made possible by the vote of Sen. William Ramsey Laird 3d (D., W.Va.), 38, who had been sworn in an hour earlier to succeed the late Sen. Harley Kilgore. (W. Va. Gov. William C. Marland had appointed Laird Mar. 13. This restored the Senate party line-up to 49 D. vs. 47 R.) [See p. 72A1]

The vote defeated an amendment by Aiken to use a "modern" parity formula for figuring price supports for the 6 "basic" crops. The "modern" formula would base parity on the 10 years preceding the years for which the price was to be calculated. The "old" formula used 1910-14 as the base period. By rejecting the Aiken proposal, the Senate accepted the Democratic bill's dual formula, which provided that either the "old" or the "modern" formula — whichever was higher—would be used. (The "old" formula, therefore, would be used for corn, wheat, cotton & peanuts, the "modern" for tobacco & rice.)

An amendment that would add an estimated $1 billion to the current crop year's support payments on wheat, cotton & corn was proposed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) and adopted, 50-44, Mar. 19. This plan would revive the old system of computing parity and also would set aside much of the surplus of these 3 crops. This would "insulate" such surpluses from the market (to keep them from depressing prices) and take them out of all price support calculations. The Eisenhower Admin. had used a similar plan for some wheat & cotton in 1954.

The vote on the set-aside plan:

For. 44 Dems.—Anderson, Barkley, Bible, Chavez, Clements, Daniel, Douglas, Ellender, Ervin, Frear, Fulbright, George, Gore, Green, Hayden, Hennings, Hill, Humphrey, Jackson, Johnson, Johnston, Kefauver, Kennedy, Kerr, Laird, Lehman, Long, Magnuson, Mansfield, McClellan, McNamara, Monroney, Morse, Murray, Neely, Neuberger, O'Mahoney, Pastore, Russell, Scott, Smathers, Sparkman, Symington, Thurmond. **6 Repubs.**—Case (S.D.), Langer, McCarthy, Mundt, Thye, Young.

Against. 39 Repubs.—Aiken, Allott, Barrett, Beall, Bender, Bennett, Bricker, Bridges, Bush, Butler, Capehart, Carlson, Case (N.J.), Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Duff, Dworshak, Flanders, Goldwater, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Jenner, Knowland, Kuchel, Malone, Martin (Ia.), Martin (Pa.), Millikin, Payne, Potter, Saltonstall, Schoeppel, Smith (Me.), Smith (N.J.), Watkins, Welker, Wiley, Williams. **5 Dems.**—Byrd, Eastland, Holland, Robertson, Stennis.

Other Legislation

The House, by 366-4 vote Mar. 13, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR9166) extending for another year the current corporate income & excise tax rates which had been schduled to drop by an annual total of $3.186 billion effective Apr. 1. Corporation taxes would remain at 30% on the first $25,000 of earnings & 52% on the rest instead of dropping to 25% & 47%, respectively. [See p. 19B1; Vol. XV, 99E-G3]

A bill (HR3383) authorizing $756 million for irrigation & reclamation construction in the Upper Colorado River basin was passed by 256-136 House vote (136 D. & 120 R. vs. 73 R. & 63 D.) Mar. 1. It was sent to joint conference for reconciliation of differences with a $1 billion measure approved by the Senate in 1955. The House bill eliminated the controversial Echo Park Dam on the Colorado-Utah border. It provided for construction of: Glen Canyon Dam in northern Arizona, Flaming Gorge Dam in Utah, Navaho Dam in New Mexico & Curecanti Dam in Colorado (the latter conditional on further Reclamation Bureau studies). Participating projects would irrigate 132,000 acres of land and supply additional water for 234,000 acres already being irrigated. [See p. 77C2]

A proposed constitutional amendment to make the electoral vote for President more accurately reflect the popular vote was introduced in the Senate Mar. 15 by Sen. Price Daniel (D., Tex.) & 53 co-sponsors. It would give each the choice of: (a) dividing its electoral vote precisely according to the popular vote for the 3 leading nominees or (b) dividing it according to the popular vote in each Congressional district and giving the leading candidate 2 electoral votes-at-large. 2 other amendments pending: (1) a proposal by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) to give each state 2 electoral votes to be awarded to the candidate winning a majority in the state and to divide the remaining 435 electoral votes according to the nationwide popular vote; (2) a proposal

by Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.) to abolish the electoral vote system and elect the President & Vice President by direct, popular vote.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Kefauver Wins in Minnesota

Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) scored an upset victory over Adlai E. Stevenson in the Minnesota Presidential primary Mar. 20 by winning 26 Democratic Natl. Convention votes against 4 for Stevenson. Nearly complete figures (as of Mar. 22) showed 238,885 votes for Kefauver, 182,549 for Stevenson. Pres. Eisenhower received 192,000 of the 195,000 votes in the GOP primary, the rest going to Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.).

Many normally Republican voters cast ballots in the Democratic primary. Stevenson backers charged they voted for Kefauver to confuse the Democrats, to defeat the Democratic candidate who had the best chance of beating the Republican nominee in November and to embarrass the state's Democratic - Farmer - Labor Party leadership, which supported Stevenson against Kefauver. Kefauver backers, however, said Republicans voted for their candidate as a protest against alleged Eisenhower Admin. failure to aid farmers.

Kefauver, during the campaign, made repeated charges of "bossism" against Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor leaders — specifically against Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Gov. Orville L. Freeman, Lt. Gov. Carl Rolvaag & DFL State Chrmn. Ray Hemenway—and accused them of trying to dictate the party nominee without "giving the people a chance to have a say." Stevenson warned that these charges aided the GOP by splitting the Dems. [See p. 86D1]

Stevenson declared in speeches in Minnesota Mar. 16-17 that the Eisenhower Admin.'s flexible farm price support program had failed and had increased rather than reduced surplus [see p. 86D3]. Stevenson, in Eveleth, Minn. Mar. 15, jibed at Pres. Eisenhower's announcement of willingness to appear on a ticket with Vice Pres. Nixon [see p. 92E2]. "When the President seemed to reopen the door for Richard, I heard . . . that the stock market reacted . . . by going up a few points," Stevenson said. "I don't . . . know exactly what this means—but I do recall that the market normally rises in the face of . . . national calamity." [See p. 86F2]

Kefauver Scored on Negroes

California Stevenson-for-President Hq. in San Francisco was reported Mar. 17 to be planning to have Negroes attack Kefauver on the civil rights issue. According to Stevenson's California office: "Kevauver has voted against Negroes on numerous occasions in Congress. In 1940 he voted against an anti-lynching bill; in 1949 he voted for the new closure rule worked out by Southern Democrats to preserve the filibuster as a weapon to defeat civil rights legislation. In 1950 he opposed the Truman Admin. program on integration in the armed services by voting to let draftees choose to serve only in units of their own race; in 1948 he opposed a compulsory Fair Employment Practices Act." [See p. 60D-E3]

Westinghouse Strike Settled

The AFL-CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers Mar. 20 accepted contract terms ending a 156-day strike of 45,000 members at 40 Westinghouse Electric plants. 10,000 members of the independent United Electrical Workers, however, remained on strike.

The IUE's Conference Board, conferring in Washington Mar. 19-20, agreed on a 5-yr. contract with terms little changed from those originally proposed by a special Fed. Mediation & Conciliation Svc. panel Mar. 3 and accepted by the company Mar. 6. The union settled after winning concessions on the rehiring of discharged strikers and safeguards against putting incentive-pay workers on an hourly pay basis. The contract provided wage increases averaging 3% a year (pre-strike pay averaged $2.10 an hour), with the annual hourly raise ranging from 5¢ to 12¢. Although the company won its demand for a 5-yr. contract, the agreement provided for a reopening—with the possibility of a strike—in 1958.

According to company figures, the strike cost workers $90 million in lost wages ($74 million being lost by IUE members) & the company $150-$300 million in sales loss. Pennsylvania's Dept. of Industry made 23,000 strikers in the state eligible for unemployment compensation Feb. 18 by declaring the stoppage a lockout. The company Feb. 15 had refused to cooperate with a fact-finding board set up by Govs. Geo. Leader (Pa.), Averell Harriman (N.Y.), Robt. Meyner (N.J.), Abraham Ribicoff (Conn.) & Wm. Marland (W. Va.). Westinghouse Pres. Gwilym A. Price said his firm "cannot delegate to outsiders . . . the right to determine the fundamental terms" of an agreement binding it for years. [See p. 3G1-A2]

FOREIGN

Indonesia. Pres. Sukarno announced Mar. 20 that he had accepted a new coalition Cabt. headed by Dr. Ali. Sastroamidjojo despite the fact that the Communist Party was not represented as the President had requested. Ali's efforts to name a Communist to the Cabt. Mar. 16 had met with a threatened withdrawal by other parties. Results of Indonesia's first general election which began last September (vote totals reported Mar. 1): anti-Western Nationalist Party 8,434,653, Masjumi (moderate Moslems) 7,903,886, Moslem Orthodox Radical 6,955,141, Communist 6,176,914. The Nationalist & Masjumi parties each won 57 parliamentary seats, Orthodox Radicals 45, Communists 39. [See Vol. XV, p. 433C2] . . . Dr. Sudjarwo Tjondronegro chief Indonesian delegate to the UN, told UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Feb. 28 that Indonesia had decided to dissolve its union with the Netherlands. The Indonesian Chargé D'Affairs had delivered a note Feb. 21 to the Forgn. Ministry in The Hague stating that Indonesia no longer considered itself bound by the 1949 treaty [see Vol. IX, p. 354A] which gave Indonesia independence but provided for preferential treatment for the Dutch. The treaty abrogation came after a breakdown in talks over Indonesia's claim to West New Guinea. A Netherlands note to Indonesia Mar. 5 called the action a "violation of international law." [See p. 30D3]

Finland. A 19-day general strike, first in Finland's history, ended Mar. 19 after 500,000 workers were given a 12-finmark hourly wage increase. (Average Finnish wage: 200 finmarks or 86¢ an hour.) An additional 3% increase based on old wage rates also was granted. The strike began Mar. 1 over increased farm produce prices. . . . Social Dem. leader Karl August Fagerholm formed a new coalition cabinet (Social Democrats & Agrarians) Mar. 2. [See p. 62C2]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina reported Mar. 15 the total number of cases in its polio epidemic had reached 1,676, of which 152 were fatal. [See p. 87B2]. Ex-Pres. Juan D. Perón was forbidden by Panama to give interviews or engage in any political activity while he remained there, it was reported Mar. 20. [See p. 87C2] . . . **Bolivian** Govt. disclosed Mar. 17 it had granted asylum to Adhemar de Barros, ex-gov. of Brazil's São Paulo State. De Barros recently had been indicted on charges of embezzlement. [See p. 79D2] . . . **Peru's** state-of-seige, in effect since the Feb. 6 revolt [See p. 62G2,] was lifted Mar. 14. All political prisoners, including *La Prensa* editor, Pedro Beltran, were released. [See 87G2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. The Amer. Medical Assn. Journal reported Mar. 16 that experiments had been conducted in California & New York on development of capsules containing live polio virus that would immunize children against polio. The researchers reported "a certain amount of optimism" about the eventual development of an immunizing agent to be taken orally. [See p. 72D2] The U.S. Public Health Service Mar. 15 released 2,961,585 shots of Salk anti-polio vaccine. [See Vol. XV, p. 299E1] . . . U.S. Surgeon Gen. Leonard Scheele, addressing the Amer. Acad. of Gen. Practice in Washington Mar. 19, said cancer research gains the past 10 yrs. had made it possible to cure 50% of cancers "through early diagnosis, adequate radiological & surgical therapy." [See Vol. XV, p. 370A3] . . . The Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. reported Mar. 16 that life expectancy of the U.S. wage earner had reached 70. [See Vol. XV, p. 96E3]

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Academy of Television Arts & Sciences' 1955 "Emmy" awards announced Mar. 17 in New York & Hollywood: for best single program —NBC for *Peter Pan;* best actress in a single performance—Mary Martin in *Peter Pan* (NBC); best actor in a single performance — Lloyd Nolan

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended March 17

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,717	*$21,695	*$21,717
Currency circulation	*$30,276	*$30,202	*$29,833
Banks—			
Com'l ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$26,454	*$26,316	*$22,265
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,701,823,222	$10,335,451,271	$12,858,707,582
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	15,427,675	14,176,708	14,527,760
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	209.07	206.15	182.67
Bond sales (par value)	$29,012,500	$25,569,300	$18,404,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	98.91	99.22	100.29
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	157,483	156,805	201,503
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,162,250	7,155,900	6,845,300
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,880,000	9,970,000	7,780,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,133	*11,199	*9,726
Carloadings (cars)	[b]697,601	710,996	662,283
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.64⅛	$2.57⅝	$2.76¼
Corn (bu.)	$1.61⅛	$1.57⅛	$1.75¼
Cotton (lb.)	$.3675	$.3665	$.342
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$48.83	$47.83	$37.50
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.96	$5.94	$6.53
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]112.5	112.4	110.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]109	104	102
Failures (Mar. 8)‡	268	293	257

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Mar. 7 [b]Mar. 10 [c]Mar. 3 [d]Mar. 13

in *Caine Mutiny Court Martial* on *Ford Star Jubilee* (CBS); actress in continuing performance—Lucille Ball in *I Love Lucy* (CBS); actor in continuing performance & comedian (2 awards)—Phil Silvers in *You'll Never Get Rich* (CBS); comedy series—*You'll Never Get Rich* (CBS); director of film series—Nat Hiken for *You'll Never Get Rich* (CBS); actor in supporting role—Art Carney in Jackie Gleason's *The Honeymooners* (CBS); actress in supporting role & comedienne (2 awards)—Nanette Fabray in Sid Caesar's *Caesar's Hour* (NBC); contribution to daytime TV — *Matinee Hour* (NBC); host, male singer—Perry Como (NBC); director of live series—Franklin Schaffner for *Caine Mutiny Court Martial* on *Ford Star Jubilee* (CBS); producer, film series — Walt Disney for *Disneyland* (ABC); best action series—*Disneyland* (ABC); producer, live series—Fred Coe for *Producers' Showcase* (NBC); specialty act—Marcel Marceau (NBC); commentator — Edw. R. Murrow (CBS); musical contribution—*Love & Marriage* (Sammy Cahn & Jas. Van Heusen (NBC); female singer—Dinah Shore (NBC); original teleplay—Rod Serling's *Patterns*; children's series—*Lassie* (CBS); special event—CBS coverage of A-bomb test; documentary—*Omnibus* (CBS); audience participation series — *$64,000 Question* (CBS); variety series—*Ed Sullivan Show* (CBS); music series—*Hit Parade* (NBC); dramatic series—*Producers' Showcase.* (NBC).

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

My Fair Lady. Musical with book & lyrics by Alan Jay Lerner based on Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion." Music by Frederick Loewe. Staged by Moss Mart. Presented by Herman Levin. With Rex Harrison, Julie Andrews, Stanley Holloway, Robert Coote, Cathleen Nesbitt. Mar. 15 at Mark Hellinger. (7-0-0)§

Closed

Plain & Fancy Mar. 3 (460 performances)
Third Person Mar. 3 (76 performances)

NEW BOOKS

Bang The Drum Slowly. By Mark Harris. About a baseball team & its catcher who is dying of Hodgkin's disease. Mar. 20. (Knopf, 243 pj., $3.50)*

Living Like a Lord. By Lord Kilbracken (John Godley). Autobiog. of Irish lord who was bookie at Eton, World War II Royal Navy Air officer, accomplished traveler. Mar. 15. (Houghton-Mifflin, 243 pp., $3.50)†

McGillicuddy McGotham. By Leonard Wibberly. Irish leprechaun seeks redress in New York for airline's pre-empting his native patch of ground to make airfield. Mar. 15. (Little, Brown, 111 pp., $2.75)*

A Perfect Woman. By L. P. Hartley. Accountant & wife, artist & barmaid involved in love affairs. Mar. 19. (Knopf, 363 pp., $3.95)*

Toscanini: An Intimate Portrait. By Samuel Chotzinoff. Music critic's memoir of symphony conductor. Mar. 21. BOMC April co-selection. (Knopf, 148 pp., $3.50)† [See Vol. XV, p. 435D3]

Walk Through the Valley. By Borden Deal. First novel; about feudal Southern community. Mar. 15. (Scribners, 281 pp., $3.50)*

When I Was A Child, an Autobiographical Novel. By Vilhelm Moberg. Youth of Swedish novelist. Mar. 19. (Knopf, 280 pp., $3.50)*

§ First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews * Fiction † Non-ction

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Natl. Catholic Family Life convention in Boston Mar. 12-14 adopted resolutions: opposing interfaith marriages as "a threat to the faith of the Catholic spouse & the religious training of the children"; opposing "steady company keeping" between teen-age couples; recommending "sound sex instruction" for children; supporting the establishment of Cana (pre-marital instruction) institutes & local family life bureaus; indorsing efforts to obtain Govt.-sponsored family allowances; urging that Catholic hospitals increase research on marriage fertility. [See Vol. VI, p. 48C] . . . **Teaching careers** began immediately after graduation from college (at avg. age 23) for 91.8% of unmarried teachers and 80.6% of married teachers, a Natl. Education Survey reported Mar. 17. The survey also showed: 30% of U.S. teachers were under age 23; among married teachers with children, less than half began teaching the year they were graduated from college; 49.3% of teachers worked in communities larger than those in which they grew up, 25.2% in their home communities, 25.5% in places smaller than where they grew up. [See p. 31F3] . . . **Frank Jay Gould,** financier living on the French Riviera, was revealed Mar. 15 to have given NYU $2 million toward a new $4 million engineering & science center, bringing to $6 million his gifts to NYU since 1952. [See p. 39C2; Vol. XII, 204N]

OBITUARIES

Fred Allen (John Florence Sullivan), 61, comedian-humorist who often topped U.S. radio popularity polls in 1930s & '40s, currently a panelist on *What's My Line* (U.S.' most popular "parlor game" TV show), stage comedian & juggler in 1920s, author best-selling autobiog. *Treadmill to Oblivion* 1955; Mar. 17 in New York of heart attack. [See Vol. VIII, p. 327B-C]

Maj. Gen. William Lewis Bell Jr., 51, U.S. Army Asst. Chief of Ordnance; Mar. 19 in Washington of stroke.

Edgar Bromberger, 66, ex-NYC chief magistrate who founded special Home Term Court to deal with family problems; Mar. 17 in New York.

Louis Bromfield, 59, novelist (*The Green Bay Tree, The Rains Came*), 1926 Pulitzer Prize winner (*Early Autumn,* 24 other novels & 3 plays), soil conservationist; Mar. 18 in Columbus, O. of jaundice. [See Vol. XV, pp. 427F2, 203D1]

James Morton Callahan, 91, W. Va. authority on history of U.S. forgn. relations; Mar. 16 in Morgantown, W. Va.

Dr. Clair E. Folsome, 53, internationally-known gynecologist, helped develop classification method for cancer in women; Mar. 19 in Plainfield, N. J. of heart ailment.

Dr. John H. Gibbon Sr., 84, Jefferson Medical Coll. (Phila.) prof. emeritus of surgery, ex-pres. Amer. Surgical Assn.; Mar. 13 in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Benjamin F. (Barney) Glazer, 68, Irish-born Motion Picture Acad. Award-winning screen writer (*Seventh Heaven* in 1927, *Arise My Love* in 1940); Mar. 18 in Los Angeles of heart attack.

Col. William Edward Gregory, 54, World War II 12th U.S. Army staff officer, supt. Culver (Ind.) Military Acad. since 1940, UNESCO rep.-at-large; Mar. 14 in Washington.

C. William Hazelett, 64, economist-author (*Incentive Taxation; A Dynamic Capitalism; Practical Answers to Inflation, Unemployment, Taxation & Political Leadership*); Mar. 16 in Greenwich, Conn.

Daniel Cowan Jackling, 86, Utah mining engineer who developed method for obtaining copper from low-grade ore, dir. of explosives production for Govt. in World War I; Mar. 13 in San Francisco.

Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie, 58, physicist-daughter of radium discoverers Pierre & Marie Curie, co-winner with husband (Dr. Frederic Joliot-Curie) of 1935 Nobel Prize for discovering artificial radioactivity, first Frenchwoman to hold Cabt. rank (Undersecy. of State for Scientific Research, 1936); Mar. 17 in Paris of leukemia incurred by her work with radioactive materials. [See Vol. XIV, p. 95E2]

Col. Evan Ewan Kimble, 87, founder Kimble Glass Co., pioneer in manufacture of glass for scientific uses; Mar. 15 in Ventnor, N. J.

Rafael Larco Herrera, 83, Peruvian publisher, archeologist, sugar grower,

Peruvian vice-pres. 1939, Forgn. Affairs Min. 1931; Mar. 15 in New York.

Wilhelm Miklas, 83, Austrian Pres. 1928-38 who refused to agree to Anschluss but later was forced to resign; Mar. 20 in Vienna.

John Alsey Park, 70, ed.-pblshr. *Raleigh* (N.C.) *Times* 1911-55; Mar. 15 in Raleigh.

Dr. Harry Soderman, 53, Swedish criminologist who helped modernize New York, Israeli & Irish police depts. helped found Intl. Police Comm. (Interpol) org.; Mar. 16 in Tangier.

William Bushnell Stout, 76, aeronautical-auto-railway designing engr., designer Ford Tri-Motor plane 1925, founder first all-passenger U.S. airline (Detroit-Grand Rapids, 1926), designer of first streamlined gasoline-driven railway car (1926); Mar. 20 in Phoenix, Ariz.

Carroll Sargent Tyson Jr., 78, landscape painter, art collector; Mar. 19 in Philadelphia.

Dr. Nicholai Velimirovich, 91, exiled Serbian Orthodox Bishop, follower of late anti-Red Yugoslav partisan Draja Mikhailovich during World War II, Mar. 18 in South Canaan, Pa.

Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, 56, Austrian nationalist, founder of Austrian Fascist Heimwehr (Natl. Guard) that helped to set up Dollfuss & Schuschnigg dictatorships in 1930s, vice-chancellor under both 1934-36 (he opposed Hitler's annexation of Austria, fled country with Jewish wife after 1938 Anschluss); Mar. 15 in Voralberg, Austria of heart ailment. [See Vol. XII, p. 8M]

Capt. George Conrad Westervelt, 75, naval aircraft designer responsible for seaplane NC-4, first plane to fly Atlantic (1919); Mar. 15 in Stuart, Fla.

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing: Johnny Saxton, 25, of New York regained the world welterwt. title by winning an unpopular unanimous decision over Carmen Basilio, 28, of Chittenango, N.Y. in Chicago Mar. 14. [See Vol. XV, pp. 420F2, 404B2, 112B1] . . . **Figure skating:** U.S. championships in Philadelphia—Tenley Albright defeated Carol Heiss to win her 5th consecutive women's singles title Mar. 16; Hayes Alan Jenkins won his 4th consecutive men's singles title Mar. 17; Robin Greiner & Carole Ann Ormaca of Berkeley, Calif. won senior pairs, Chas. Phillip Jr. of Paramount, Calif. & Aileen Kahre of Berkeley the Silver Dance Mar. 17. (Ronnie Robertson, 18, of Long Beach, Calif., free-skating star & 2d in men's singles, signed a pro contract with the Ice-capades Show Mar. 18. The U.S. Figure Skating Assn. had filed a protest against Robertson's amateur standing Mar. 16 based on charges by the German Skating Fed. that he had demanded excessive expense allowances for exhibitions in Europe during his trip to the Olympics.) [See p. 64B1] . . . **Golf:** Mike Fetchick of Mahopac, N.Y. won the $12,500 St. Petersburg (Fla.) open Mar. 18, for $1,800. Marlene Stewart, 22, of Fonthill, Ont. won the North & South women's amateur tourney in Pinehurst, N.C. Mar. 19. Walter Burkemo of Franklin, Mich. won the pro division (for $1,800), Ted Kroll of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. & Herbert Scheftel of New York the pro-amateur best-ball division (Kroll won $1,000) in the Seminole tourney in Palm Beach, Fla. Mar. 20. [See p. 88A2] . . . **Horse racing:** Brookmeade Stable's Sailor, Willie Hartack up, won the $112,000 Gulfstream Handicap in Hallandale, Fla. Mar. 17, for $83,300. (Nashua, the favorite, finished 5th, won $2,500 to increase his lifetime winnings to $1,040,515.) [See pp. 88A2, 64D1] . . . **Track & field:** Mike Agostini, Fresno (Calif.) St. Coll. sophomore from Trinidad, set an unofficial world record of 20.1 sec. for the 220-yd. dash in Bakersfield, Calif. Mar. 17. Wes Santee won a special mile run in the K. of C. games in Cleveland Mar. 16. (The temporary injunction against enforcement of the AAU's suspension of Santee was lifted Mar. 20 by Supreme Ct. Justice Walker A. Lynch in New York. His suit for a permament injunction was still pending.) [See p. 88C2]

NATL. HOCKEY LEAGUE

Final Standings Mar. 18

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals For	Vs.
Montreal	45	15	10	100	222	131
Detroit	30	24	16	76	183	148
New York	32	28	10	74	204	203
Toronto	24	33	13	61	153	181
Boston	23	34	13	59	147	185
Chicago	19	39	12	50	155	216

Leading NHL individual scorer (Art Ross Trophy): Jean Beliveau of Montreal, 88; least-scored-on goalie (Vezina Trophy): Jacques Plante of Montreal. Bert Olmstead of Montreal set a new NHL record for assists with 56. [See Vol. XV, pp. 136D1, 96C-D1]

Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. ice hockey championship in Colorado Springs, Colo. Mar 18: Michigan 7, Michigan Tech 5.

NATL. BASKETBALL ASSN.

Final Standings Mar. 16

Eastern	W.	L.	Pct.	Western	W.	L.	Pct.
Phila.	45	27	.625	Ft. Wayne	37	35	.514
Boston	39	33	.542	Minnpls.	34	39	.466
Syracuse	35	37	.493	St. Louis	33	40	.452
New York	34	38	.479	Rochester	31	41	.431

Natl. Assn. of Intercoll. Athletics (NAIA) tourney final in Kansas City Mar. 17: McNeese St. Coll. (Lake Charles, La.) 60, Texas Southern (Houston) 55.

John Podres, 23, of Witherbee, N. Y., Brooklyn pitcher, was inducted into the Navy as a draftee in New York Mar. 19. (Ted Williams, Boston star & USMC flier in World War II & Korea, Mar. 14 denounced "gutless draft boards & gutless sports writers" as responsible for Podres' being drafted after he had starred in the 1955 World Series. Podres, previously deferred due to a back ailment, had been reclassified 1-A in Ticonderoga, N.Y. Dec. 27.) [See p. 32G2] . . . **Joe Louis** ex-heavyweight boxing champ, made his debut as a pro wrestler in Washington Mar. 16. [See p. 56D3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. 162 persons were reported dead due to 2 heavy snowstorms in an area extending from West Virginia to Maine Mar. 16 & 18-19. Over 18 inches of snow fell in New York. Death toll by states (mostly attributable to auto accidents & heart attacks) according to the AP Mar. 21: N.Y. 32, Mass. 37, N.J. 33, Conn. 14. Mountainous seas & heavy winds ran 4 Navy ships aground at Newport, R.I. Mar. 17. 3 sailors from the destroyer *Preston* died of exposure in an open whaleboat after they had attempted to rescue another who was swept out to sea. [See p. 72F2] . . . 145 persons were reported killed & 25,000 made homeless by earthquakes in mountain villages in southern Lebanon Mar. 16. [See p. 16E3] . . . 12 persons were killed Mar. 17 when a movie theater balcony collapsed in Kafr Saqr, lower Egypt.

Crime. A special federal grand jury was impaneled in N.Y. Mar. 15 to investigate alleged infiltration of the food industry by gangsters who terrorized retailers & small manufacturing firms into paying exorbitant prices for food supplies. . . . Arthur L. Paisner, charged with the robbery Mar. 2 of a Port Chester, N. Y. bank [see p. 88G2], was charged Mar. 16 by the FBI with a $97,563 holdup of the Mt. Vernon, N.Y. branch of the same bank (County Trust) Sept. 24, 1954. Paisner's alleged accomplice in the Port Chester robbery, Angelo P. John, was identified as having also participated in the 1954 crime. . . . U.S. narcotics agents raided a Teheran, Iran laboratory Mar. 15 (reported Mar. 17) capable of producing $2 million worth of heroin weekly for smuggling into the U.S. [See p. 56C3] . . . Commodities speculator Landon V. Butler was given a 3-5 yr. prison term Mar. 19 in Memphis, Tenn. for fraudulently obtaining $3,164,458 from the Continental Grain Co. of N.Y. for non-existent soybeans. [See p. 94D3] . . . George McLarty, suspended policeman, was sentenced Mar. 15 in Pensacola, Fla. to a 2-yr. prison term for assaulting a Negro woman.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Dr. Jesus de Galindez, 42, Spanish Republican exile and Prof. of Intl. Law at Columbia U., disappeared from his New York apartment Mar. 12. Several civil rights & Latin American, Spanish & Catholic labor organizations asked Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Mar. 20 for an FBI investigation of the possibility that De Galindez had been "the victim of a political crime" by agents of the Dominican Republic's Trujillo regime, to which he was outspokenly opposed. . . . **Margaret Truman** announced Mar. 19 in New York that she would be married to E. Clifton Daniel Jr. Apr. 21 in Trinity Episcopal Church, Independence, Mo. [See p. 88D3]

Married: Novelist Aldous Huxley, 61, to Italian concert violinist Laura Achera, 40; Mar. 20 in Yuma, Ariz. (his 2nd). . . . Prince Abdul Halim, 24, son of Sultan of Kedeh, to Princess Bahiyah, 21, of Negri Sembilan; Mar. 19 in Sererbam, Malaya.

Divorced: ex-Maharaja of Baroda (Maj. Gen. Pratap Singh Gaekwar), 46, from Princess Sita Devi, 36; Mar. 15 in Bombay (he charged adultery). [See Vol. XI, p. 166E]